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CROPS AND MARKETS

World Summaries CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

SEPTEMBER 27, 1962

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PER CAPITA MEAT CONSUMPTION
IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, 1961

World meat consumption outside Communist China increased only slightly in 1960-1961 and more slowly than population, so that there was a general decline in per capita supplies. However, per capita consumption increased during 1961 in 15 of the 31 countries for which detailed estimates are reported.

For several years prior to 1960, consumption per person rose considerably reflecting the sharp rise in world meat output and unusually strong demand owing to world prosperity. Further increases in per capita supplies are expected because of the current relatively favorable live-stock prices and ample production facilities in a large number of countries.

Per capita supplies in 1961 were above the 1951-55 average in every country of Western Europe, except Sweden. They were up also in Canada, the United States, Chile, Colombia, the U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. Per capita supplies were below average in Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

As usual, consumption per person varied widely from country to country. New Zealand was the highest consumer in 1961 with 223 pounds per person. The other leading consumers in order were Australia 215 pounds, Uruguay 212, Argentina 197, United States 161, Canada 139, United Kingdom 134, Denmark 129, France 125, Austria 113, Switzerland 113, West Germany 110, Belgium-Luxembourg 108, Sweden 102, and the Netherlands 99. Ireland dropped from the 15 leaders with consumption falling from 106 to 96 pounds, and was replaced by the Netherlands.

Of the 15 countries consuming over 99 pounds of meat per person per year, 9 are in Western Europe. Two are large exporters in South America, and two are large exporters in Oceania. The other two are Canada and the United States. Canada was a small net importer of dressed meat last year and the United States continued to be a large net importer.

Per capita consumption in Japan in 1961 averaged only 10 pounds but was 2 pounds greater than a year earlier. Consumption was low also in Peru (35 pounds), Ecuador (37), Mexico (37) and Portugal (40).

Per capita consumption in the U.S.S.R. during 1961 averaged 64 pounds, having declined in both 1960 and 1961. Consumption in the U.S.S.R. in 1961 was lower than in all countries of Western Europe, except Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain and was below the United States where consumption averaged 161 pounds. However, Soviet consumption in 1961 was substantially above the 1951-55 average of 53 pounds.

Countries	Production				Net trade				Apparent consumption				Per capita consumption			
	Average:		Average:		Average:		Average:		Average:		Average:		Average:		Average:	
	1951-55:	1959	1960	1961	1951-55:	1959	1960	1961	1951-55:	1959	1960	1961	1951-55:	1959	1960	1961
North America:																
Canada 2/.....	1,994	2,560	2,456	2,512	-53	-19	-9	+3	1,941	2,541	2,447	2,515	129	138	142	139
United States 2/ 3/.....	24,338	27,319	28,208	28,585	+322	+1,236	+933	+1,212	24,660	28,555	29,141	29,797	151	160	161	161
Mexico.....	1,212	1,411	1,425	1,483	-66	-48	-109	-144	1,146	1,363	1,316	1,339	41	41	38	37
Cuba.....	464	529	---	---	+33	+41	+25	---	497	570	---	---	85	86	---	---
South America:																
Argentina.....	4,884	5,006	4,989	5,117	-802	-1,262	-983	-980	4,082	3,744	4,006	4,137	222	167	191	197
Brazil.....	3,430	4,330	4,117	4,111	-9	-223	-37	-111	3,421	4,107	4,080	4,000	61	64	62	60
Chile.....	341	439	453	452	+4	-2	---	+10	345	437	460	462	53	62	58	58
Colombia.....	714	771	798	834	---	---	---	---	714	771	798	834	58	55	57	60
Paraguay.....	187	228	199	198	-23	-43	-39	-44	164	185	160	154	120	93	80	77
Peru.....	326	331	337	337	-23	-43	+3	+10	---	346	334	347	---	31	33	35
Uruguay.....	826	723	866	749	-136	-77	-153	-113	690	646	713	636	272	215	238	212
Venezuela.....	207	319	322	348	+14	+29	+37	---	221	348	359	---	44	50	51	---
Europe:																
Austria.....	649	755	778	791	+3	+14	+10	+9	651	769	788	800	94	110	112	113
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	890	991	1,012	990	+17	+72	+20	+42	907	1,005	1,032	1,032	100	106	109	108
Denmark 2/.....	1,247	1,643	1,575	1,711	-772	-920	-1,032	-1,041	475	723	643	670	109	131	129	129
Finland.....	261	297	274	285	-1	-2	+12	+24	260	295	286	309	63	67	64	69
France.....	4,810	5,473	5,598	5,921	-53	-87	-138	-213	4,757	5,386	5,460	5,708	112	119	120	125
Germany, West.....	4,681	5,533	5,770	6,010	+90	+165	+189	+244	4,771	5,698	5,959	6,254	93	103	107	110
Greece.....	188	285	254	312	+11	+42	+55	+60	199	327	309	372	25	40	37	44
Ireland.....	405	471	542	578	-158	-191	-281	-309	247	320	301	289	84	98	106	96
Italy.....	1,725	2,281	2,531	2,774	+70	+295	+336	+119	1,795	2,576	2,867	2,893	38	53	58	58
Netherlands.....	1,086	1,324	1,551	1,466	-235	-320	-408	-315	851	1,004	1,143	1,151	81	88	99	99
Norway.....	235	255	321	336	-3	+8	+7	+2	232	263	328	338	69	74	91	93
Portugal.....	326	338	291	345	-4	+3	+15	+22	322	341	306	367	37	38	34	40
Spain.....	872	1,101	1,221	1,241	+12	+29	+27	+39	884	1,130	1,248	1,280	31	38	41	42
Sweden.....	715	836	794	783	+23	-51	-22	-16	688	795	772	767	103	105	103	102
Switzerland.....	431	498	530	555	+18	+37	+42	+51	449	535	572	606	92	102	108	113
United Kingdom 2/.....	3,088	3,713	3,788	4,114	-2743	+3,357	+3,512	+3,290	5,994	7,070	7,300	7,434	108	129	132	134
Bulgaria.....	4/ 396	469	480	---	-38	-37	-6	---	357	432	474	---	4/ 49	55	---	---
Czechoslovakia.....	1,098	1,188	1,188	---	+63	---	---	---	931	---	---	---	73	---	---	---
Germany, East.....	1,210	1,361	1,236	---	+155	+140	---	---	1,365	1,501	---	---	75	88	---	---
Hungary.....	737	922	973	---	-30	-29	-36	---	697	893	937	---	73	90	94	---
Poland.....	1,839	2,539	2,745	---	-171	-127	-201	-354	1,668	2,318	---	---	64	80	78	---
Yugoslavia.....	690	972	1,103	1,183	-22	-158	-193	-245	668	821	910	938	39	44	49	50
U.S.S.R. (Europe & Asia).....	4/ 9,075	14,050	13,949	13,900	+519	-85	+33	-23	10,624	13,965	13,982	13,877	4/ 53	67	65	64
Africa:																
So. Africa, Rep. of.....	1,015	1,112	1,110	1,130	-11	-21	-24	---	1,003	1,091	1,086	---	74	72	66	---
Asia:																
Japan.....	434	799	710	851	+1	+15	+65	+64	435	814	775	915	5	9	8	10
Philippines.....	299	418	461	---	+22	+43	+43	+28	321	461	504	---	15	19	18	---
Oceania:																
Australia 2/ 5/.....	2,522	3,275	2,995	3,152	-471	-804	-591	-635	2,051	2,471	2,404	2,517	214	233	227	215
New Zealand 2/ 5/.....	1,293	1,567	1,650	1,697	-794	-987	-1,060	-1,120	499	580	590	577	216	219	227	223

1/ Carcass meat basis - includes beef, veal, pork, mutton, lamb, goat, and horsemeat; excludes edible variety meats, lard, rabbit, and poultry meat.
 2/ Per capita consumption figures take into account changes in commercial stocks. Per capita data for the United States and Canada are civilian consumption only. 3/ Includes horsemeat in trade and apparent consumption. 4/ Less than 5 year average. 5/ Per capita consumption figures are for years ending June 30. 6/ Per capita consumption figures are for years ending September 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Of the 103 billion pounds consumed in the world, excluding Communist China, 51 percent was beef and veal; 40 percent pork, 8 percent lamb, mutton, and goat, and about 1 percent horsemeat.

The United States consumes more meat than any other country in the world--almost 30 billion pounds in 1961. U.S. consumption accounted for 29 percent of the total supply of all types, 33 percent of the beef and veal, 28 percent of the pork, and 11 percent of the lamb, mutton, and goat. U.S. net imports of all meats in 1961 equaled 4 percent of total U.S. consumption.

The United Kingdom reduced its meat imports in 1961 and increased domestic production. Imports made up 47 percent of total consumption during 1951-55, 48 percent in 1960, and only 44 percent in 1961. Per capita consumption during 1961 averaged 134 pounds, equaling the 1947 record. Other countries importing a large percentage of their meat supplies in 1961 included Greece with net imports of 16 percent of total consumption, Finland and Switzerland with 8 percent, Portugal 6 percent, and West Germany, Belgium-Luxembourg, and Italy 4 percent each. East Germany and the Philippines are also relatively large importers of meat.

During 1961 only three countries had net exports exceeding 50 percent of their production--New Zealand 66 percent, Denmark 61, and Ireland 54. Other leading net exporters were Paraguay 22 percent, the Netherlands 22, Yugoslavia 21, Australia 20, Argentina 19, Uruguay 15, Mexico 10, and France 4.

RAW WOOL STOCKS LOW IN EXPORTING COUNTRIES; DECLINE IN IMPORTING COUNTRIES

Carryover stocks in the five major exporting countries at the start of the 1962-63 season (July 1 except in Argentina and Uruguay where the season begins October 1) are estimated to be below average but at about the same level as the previous season.

Stocks in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa were about the same as a year ago while those in Argentina and Uruguay are expected to be slightly higher.

During the season ending in 1962 there have been no disposal problems in the major exporting countries. Relatively strong demand in the major consuming countries led to higher prices for producers and a general clearance of wool offered for sale.

The Wool Commission of New Zealand and South Africa not only reduced carryover stocks during the season, but were called upon to a lesser extent than last year to support their respective market prices. Commission stocks in both countries were negligible at the end of the season.

In the major consuming countries stocks at the end of the year were substantially lower in the United Kingdom but slightly higher in Japan and West Germany. The large reduction in stocks in the United Kingdom was in response to the lower level of activity throughout the wool textile industry in the past year. Stocks increased in Japan as the market for worsted yarns continued to be weak. The industry has been sealing spindles in an effort to reduce output, and at the same time has been making an increased effort to stimulate exports of woolen products.

RAW WOOL: Stocks held in selected countries on July 1,
clean basis, average 1951-55, annual 1959-62

Country	: Average : : 1951-55 :	1959	: 1960	: 1961	: 1962 1/
	: Mil. : <u>lb.</u>	Mil. <u>lb.</u>	Mil. <u>lb.</u>	Mil. <u>lb.</u>	Mil. <u>lb.</u>
Major suppliers:	:	:	:	:	:
Australia.....	9	20	31	35	30
New Zealand.....	27	21	10	10	10
South Africa, Republic of...	2	5	1	2/ 4	2/ 1
Argentina 3/.....	79	41	50	25	30
Uruguay 3/.....	29	9	30	11	15
Total.....	146	96	122	85	86
Major consumers:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom:	:	:	:	:	:
Dealers and mills.....	159	193	177	186	157
Others 4/.....	72	68	53	39	20
Total United Kingdom....	231	261	230	225	177
France.....	5/ 40	93	73	111	115
Japan.....	25	47	38	67	75
Germany, West	37	39	33	32	35
Belgium.....	20	26	29	27	27
Total 6/.....	378	466	403	462	429

1/ Preliminary. 2/ May 30. 3/ October 1. 4/ Includes government's strategic reserve and Wool Marketing Board's stocks. 5/ Excludes scoured wool. 6/ Includes estimates of scoured wool stocks in France prior to 1958 and estimates for West Germany in 1961.

JULY 1 GRAIN
STOCKS REDUCED

Stocks of grain in the four principal exporting countries on July 1, 1962, were 15 percent below the total a year earlier, according to preliminary estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is the first reversal of the upward trend in grain stocks since 1952.

An estimated total of 144 million short tons of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and corn for the current season is 26 million less than on July 1, 1961. Supplies are reduced in each of the four countries and all of the grains contributed to the decline.

In addition to the five grains under consideration here, U.S. stocks of grain sorghum add another 21 million tons to total grain stocks in this country on July 1. This is about the same as on July 1, 1961. Sorghum has been of minor importance in the other exporting countries, but production is being expanded in Argentina and it is becoming more significant there.

Although grain stocks are smaller, they are still much above average, and large surpluses are still available for export. Import requirements in the 1962-63 season are expected to be somewhat below the 1961-62 level because of record wheat crops being harvested in Western Europe and parts of Asia.

Canada's grain supplies for 1962-63 will be greater than last year, because of larger harvests. Wheat supplies are up moderately and supplies of oats are 38 percent larger than the small stocks at the beginning of the 1961-62 marketing year. U.S. grain supplies show a greater reduction than stocks, since production is smaller.

U.S. wheat supplies are about 7 million short tons smaller than a year ago and corn supplies for the corn marketing year beginning October 1, are expected to be down about 4 million tons. Australia expects a record crop and will continue active in the export market.

Other wheat exporting countries will have larger surpluses than they had last year. A record crop in France may be expected to supply some 2.5 million tons for export. Syria also has a record crop after several virtual crop failures and will be exporting again; reports indicate about 500,000 tons for export. Spain's good crop may mean small net exports from that country. Italy, Sweden, and Morocco will also have moderate availabilities though Italy's exports of soft wheat may be offset by requirements for durum imports.

A regional breakdown of July 1 stocks shows the United States total of 116 million short tons, accounting for 81 percent of the total for the four countries. Corn made the greatest decline with a 12 percent drop below the record holdings of a year ago. Wheat stocks were 8 percent less than record carryover stocks in 1961 but were 51 percent above the 10-year average ended 1960. Wheat owned by the government accounted for more than 80 percent of total stocks. Supplies of sorghum for 1962-63 are almost as large as the 1.2 billion for 1961-62.

GRAINS: Estimated stocks in principal exporting countries, July 1, 1945-1962

Country and year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats ^{1/}	Corn	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	1,000 short tons
United States:						
Average 1945-49	193	6	72	254	742	32,526
Average 1950-54	524	8	74	249	1,256	56,872
1955	1,036	16	131	303	1,601	84,348
1956	1,033	17	117	346	1,740	88,530
1957	909	7	127	240	1,965	89,374
1958	881	10	168	324	2,091	94,474
1959	1,295	13	196	366	2,188	111,038
1960	1,314	10	167	267	2,522	118,596
1961	1,411	14	153	325	2,816	130,442
1962 ^{2/}	1,304	8	122	276	2,487	116,324
Canada:						
Average 1945-49	155	4	41	100	^{3/}	7,446
Average 1950-54	345	14	100	135	^{3/}	15,437
1955	570	22	110	110	^{3/}	22,226
1956	620	20	130	150	^{3/}	24,830
1957	765	15	160	260	^{3/}	31,630
1958	675	13	140	190	^{3/}	27,204
1959	580	10	145	150	^{3/}	23,710
1960	565	9	135	125	^{3/}	22,567
1961	^{4/} 645	8	130	150	^{3/}	25,244
1962 ^{2/}	^{4/} 430	4	75	115	^{3/}	16,767
Argentina:						
Average 1945-49	134	11	26	40	187	10,828
Average 1950-54	107	16	21	39	91	7,334
1955	165	10	25	25	85	8,610
1956	130	25	30	35	125	9,380
1957	160	25	30	50	95	9,680
1958	175	16	25	35	190	12,178
1959	160	20	25	30	200	12,040
1960	140	20	22	23	140	9,576
1961	100	10	20	40	140	8,320
1962 ^{2/}	70	10	15	20	145	7,120
Australia:						
Average 1945-49	75	^{3/}	6	13	^{3/}	2,602
Average 1950-54	110	^{3/}	9	20	^{3/}	3,836
1955	160	^{3/}	6	32	^{3/}	5,456
1956	183	^{3/}	14	50	^{3/}	6,626
1957	115	^{3/}	20	32	^{3/}	4,442
1958	70	^{3/}	14	12	^{3/}	2,628
1959	135	^{3/}	30	75	^{3/}	5,970
1960	145	^{3/}	12	45	^{3/}	5,358
1961	150	^{3/}	25	40	^{3/}	5,740
1962 ^{2/}	100	^{3/}	15	25	^{3/}	3,760
Total:						
Average 1945-49	557	21	145	407	929	53,402
Average 1950-54	1,086	38	204	443	1,347	83,479
1955	1,931	48	272	470	1,686	120,640
1956	1,966	62	291	581	1,865	129,366
1957	1,949	47	337	582	2,060	135,126
1958	1,801	39	347	561	2,281	136,484
1959	2,170	43	396	621	2,388	152,758
1960	2,164	39	336	460	2,662	156,097
1961	2,306	32	328	555	2,956	169,746
1962 ^{2/}	1,904	22	227	436	2,632	143,971

^{1/} Canadian oats in bushels of 34 pounds; data for other countries in bushels of 32 pounds.
^{2/} Preliminary estimates. ^{3/} Production small and remaining stocks believed negligible. ^{4/} Revised data. Not comparable with earlier estimates which Canadians will revise back to 1957.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and related information

Canada's grain stocks on July 1 are estimated at about 17 million tons, sharply below the 1961 stocks. The present low level reflects the small 1961 production and maintenance of exports at a high level. Wheat shows the greatest reduction with 1962 stocks of 430 million bushels contrasting with 645 million a year ago. If the present crop forecast is achieved, supplies for 1962-63 will be about 930 million bushels despite the reduced stocks.

Grain stocks in the 2 Southern Hemisphere exporting countries on July 1 are in a different category from those in North America. In Southern Hemisphere countries these are mid-season supplies which must cover all needs to the end of the current crop season and for carryover. Thus, stocks of small grains in Argentina and Australia are for consumption or export up to December 1 and corn to April 1 of the following year, the beginning of the new season. In contrast, July 1 stocks in North America approximate the year-end carryover of small grains. Stocks represent actual carryover into the new season in the United States, while in Canada the marketing season starts August 1. For corn, the U.S. marketing season begins October 1.

July 1 grain stocks in Argentina are estimated at 7.1 million tons, compared with 8.3 million a year ago. These are the smallest stocks since 1952 and are considerably below average. Most of the surplus has already been exported.

Australia's grain stocks estimated at 3.8 million tons are about 2 million tons less than on July 1, 1961. Heavy exporting has reduced stocks and carryover on December 1, 1962, is expected to be even smaller than the small stocks at the beginning of the 1961-62 season.

NEAR RECORD 1962 WORLD BREAD GRAIN CROP FORECAST

World bread grain production in 1962 is expected to be the second largest recorded, according to preliminary estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Production of wheat and rye is forecast at 290 million short tons; this has been exceeded only in 1958 when the total was 4 per cent larger. Present forecasts are tentative and subject to change as later estimates become available for Northern Hemisphere countries and as the crops develop in the Southern Hemisphere, where harvests begin in November. Thus, growing conditions up to early December will play an important part in determining the final outturn in Argentina and Australia, the leading producers in the Southern Hemisphere.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest,
average 1955-59, annual 1960-62 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	Average 1955-59	1960	1961
North America:									
Canada	576	540	561	668	16.3	18.6	11.6	19.0	19.0
United States	1,729	1,684	1,542	1,977	15.6	19.6	17.7	19.7	19.7
Total	2,305	2,224	2,103	2,645	15.8	19.4	16.1	19.5	19.5
Europe:									
Austria	525	421	523	523	31.0	33.0	35.5	34.0	34.0
Belgium	170	152	108	95	45.5	48.4	43.5	39.5	39.5
Denmark	270	388	451	410	40.5	46.1	44.8	43.7	43.7
Finland	217	274	232	202	22.9	26.8	21.6	22.3	22.3
France	888	738	645	628	20.3	22.3	21.2	22.1	22.1
Germany, West	3,634	3,253	2,922	2,681	40.5	45.9	33.8	43.1	43.1
Greece	115	71	63	62	14.9	15.1	15.2	13.8	13.8
Italy	178	155	150	138	23.5	23.7	25.7	26.1	26.1
Netherlands	380	375	296	263	46.2	48.3	40.0	39.9	39.9
Norway	2	3	2	2	33.0	50.0	55.0	42.5	42.5
Portugal	636	664	618	642	11.3	6.9	5.3	7.9	7.9
Spain	1,435	1,236	1,198	1,223	14.0	12.3	10.4	14.4	14.4
Sweden	258	257	185	188	32.2	35.2	39.9	39.0	39.0
Switzerland	31	35	30	34	44.6	42.3	52.7	46.8	46.8
United Kingdom	22	19	19	19	37.1	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	8,780	8,050	7,450	7,120	30.4	33.2	27.5	30.9	30.9
Bulgaria	320	210	210	--	13.9	13.3	12.4	--	--
Czechoslovakia	1,278	1,065	1,144	1,100	29.8	33.1	33.0	--	--
Germany, East	2,672	2,039	2,038	2,050	30.4	33.3	29.1	--	--
Hungary	1,019	744	662	570	18.1	18.8	17.7	--	--
Poland	12,668	12,657	12,058	11,860	22.5	24.5	27.2	--	--
Rumania	395	242	222	200	15.1	16.8	18.5	--	--
Yugoslavia	628	526	445	420	15.7	17.4	16.9	--	--
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	19,010	17,820	16,810	16,440	23.3	25.4	26.8	26.2	26.2
Estimated total all Europe 5/	27,790	25,870	24,260	23,560	25.5	27.8	27.0	27.6	27.6
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	44,735	40,030	41,300	43,700	14.2	13.0	14.5	--	--
Asia:									
Turkey	1,611	1,425	1,500	1,525	15.0	16.5	16.0	16.1	16.1
South America:									
Argentina	2,660	1,811	1,775	--	12.0	11.0	11.8	--	--
Estimated world total 5/	79,480	71,740	71,310	73,620	18.1	18.5	18.8	18.3	18.3

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1962 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which will begin late in 1962 and end early in 1963. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS
World Summaries

September 27, 1962

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest,
average 1955-59, annual 1960-62 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	Average 1955-59	1960	1961
	acres	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
North America:									
Canada	22,104	23,198	25,316	26,893	20.5	21.1	11.2	19.7	489,624
Mexico	2,214	1,853	2,100	2,160	20.6	26.8	24.0	23.8	45,595
United States	49,128	51,896	51,620	44,099	22.3	26.2	23.9	24.9	1,095,357
Estimated total 5/	73,530	77,030	79,120	73,200	21.7	24.6	19.8	23.0	1,594,000
Europe:									
Austria	634	685	682	682	32.8	37.7	38.3	36.7	20,802
Belgium	498	498	510	523	53.6	57.0	52.0	47.8	26,672
Denmark	179	203	260	363	58.8	57.9	61.3	60.6	10,521
Finland	314	447	586	675	23.9	30.2	28.8	26.7	7,514
France	10,432	10,769	9,876	11,119	34.3	37.6	35.6	38.2	358,210
Germany, West	3,045	3,429	3,435	3,200	45.5	53.0	43.1	50.6	138,676
Greece	2,704	2,820	2,636	2,689	21.4	22.1	22.2	22.9	57,762
Ireland	361	362	345	315	42.3	47.5	50.0	50.5	15,279
Italy	12,145	11,300	10,721	11,243	27.2	22.1	28.4	30.1	329,880
Netherlands	250	313	304	326	57.8	69.2	57.6	53.4	14,446
Norway	35	22	24	26	32.4	38.2	41.7	35.0	1,134
Portugal	2,009	1,825	1,606	1,631	12.1	10.3	9.8	13.0	24,286
Spain	10,728	10,230	9,390	10,576	15.4	12.7	12.8	16.5	165,400
Sweden	831	836	679	785	33.7	36.2	44.0	42.0	28,030
Switzerland	243	258	272	256	44.7	49.4	41.9	46.5	10,860
United Kingdom	2,098	2,101	1,827	2,266	48.5	53.3	52.6	53.8	101,720
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	46,560	46,160	43,210	46,730	28.2	28.7	29.2	31.6	1,313,000
Bulgaria									
Bulgaria	3,466	3,113	3,212	--	19.6	23.6	19.5	--	68,100
Czechoslovakia	1,818	1,610	1,589	1,500	30.0	34.3	37.8	--	54,500
Germany, East	1,026	1,033	932	939	41.1	48.4	41.0	--	42,160
Hungary	3,112	2,600	2,505	2,700	22.0	25.0	28.4	--	68,500
Poland	3,581	3,360	3,462	3,459	23.4	25.2	29.9	--	83,900
Rumania	7,302	7,010	7,337	7,660	16.2	18.1	19.8	--	118,600
Yugoslavia	4,750	5,090	4,843	5,090	21.5	25.8	24.1	--	102,000
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	25,310	24,060	24,130	25,000	21.4	24.5	24.9	21.8	542,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/									
Estimated total all Europe 5/	71,870	70,220	67,340	71,730	25.8	27.3	27.6	28.2	1,855,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/									
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	159,000	148,500	155,000	167,500	12.0	11.4	12.3	--	1,910,000

Asia:														
Iran	2,540	3,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	95,950	96,000	103,000
Iraq	137	135	--	--	--	10.7	7.0	9.4	--	--	--	27,118	22,000	30,000
Israel	638	--	--	--	--	17.6	11.1	18.9	--	--	--	2,418	1,500	2,000
Jordan	162	128	--	--	--	8.6	--	--	--	--	--	5,458	1,600	5,100
Lebanon	2,540	1,900	2,100	146	143	10.4	5.7	9.0	12.6	--	--	1,682	1,290	1,840
Syria	16,990	15,600	15,500	--	--	10.0	6.3	7.8	--	--	--	25,392	12,000	16,400
Turkey	--	--	--	--	--	13.7	16.7	14.5	--	--	--	232,000	260,000	225,000
China	30,448	32,542	32,047	33,240	10.9	11.6	12.6	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	900,000	--	--
India	11,496	12,192	11,603	11,400	11.6	11.9	12.2	12.2	12.6	12.6	12.6	330,926	376,700	403,900
Pakistan	1,551	1,489	1,603	1,585	32.5	37.8	40.8	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	133,192	144,700	141,300
Japan	317	306	310	--	--	14.1	16.7	17.9	--	--	--	50,482	56,250	65,400
Korea, Republic of	142,010	144,600	138,160	143,650	13.3	13.3	13.5	13.5	13.9	13.9	13.9	4,469	5,120	5,550
Estimated total 5/	4,658	4,725	4,622	4,522	10.0	11.6	5.2	--	--	--	--	1,895,000	1,920,000	1,865,000
Africa:														
Algeria	1,561	1,512	1,436	1,510	34.4	36.4	36.8	36.8	36.8	36.8	36.8	46,364	55,000	24,000
Egypt	3,888	4,099	3,845	3,677	9.2	9.6	6.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	53,778	55,100	52,800
Morocco	2,908	3,346	2,000	2,100	6.1	5.0	4.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	35,723	39,200	23,300
Tunisia	2,906	2,796	--	--	9.5	10.1	--	--	--	--	--	17,798	16,600	8,000
South Africa, Republic of 1/	17,600	18,220	16,950	16,740	11.1	11.5	9.1	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	27,554	28,300	31,000
Estimated total 5/	11,598	8,893	10,316	--	19.5	16.9	18.4	--	--	--	--	225,676	150,000	190,000
South America:														
Argentina	2,386	2,000	--	--	10.3	6.5	5.6	--	--	--	--	24,460	13,000	--
Brazil	2,030	2,068	2,094	--	20.0	20.0	18.7	--	--	--	--	40,597	41,300	39,100
Chile	412	410	395	--	12.8	13.0	13.5	--	--	--	--	5,288	5,330	5,330
Colombia	365	380	377	--	14.2	14.8	17.0	--	--	--	--	5,166	5,640	6,400
Peru	1,604	1,292	1,077	--	11.8	11.7	12.7	--	--	--	--	18,950	15,160	13,650
Uruguay	18,680	15,310	16,370	15,500	17.4	15.3	16.5	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	323,000	235,000	270,000
Estimated total 5/	9,629	13,439	14,700	--	17.5	20.4	16.8	--	--	--	--	168,320	273,720	246,300
Oceania:														
Australia	103	187	183	--	46.7	49.7	47.0	--	--	--	--	4,814	9,290	8,600
New Zealand	9,732	13,626	14,883	15,190	17.8	20.8	17.1	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	173,134	283,010	254,900
Total Oceania	492,420	487,510	487,820	503,310	16.1	16.7	16.1	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	7,950,000	8,160,000	7,875,000
Estimated world total 5/														

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1962 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1962 and early in 1963. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Unofficial estimates for production. 7/ Production on European holdings only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

World wheat production is forecast at 8.4 billion bushels, about 7 percent above the 1961 crop and exceeded only in 1958 when a total of 8.7 billion bushels is estimated. World rye is tentatively estimated at 1.35 billion bushels slightly above the 1961 total of 1.34 billion. Increases in North America and Western Europe more than offset estimated reductions in Eastern Europe.

Total wheat supplies in North America for the current marketing season are large but about 200 million bushels less than in 1961-62 because of reduced supplies in the United States. Supplies in this country, although still large, are the smallest since 1958. Both production and carryover stocks are somewhat smaller than a year ago. Canada's supply is slightly larger than the supply a year ago, with larger production more than offsetting greatly reduced carryover stocks.

Import markets in Western Europe and Asia are expected to have smaller wheat requirements than last season. A record crop in Western Europe seems likely to reduce imports there to the quantity of strong wheat required to blend with the weaker indigenous wheat. Record or near-record crops in India and Pakistan should make some reduction in import requirements there. Mainland China is expected to continue to be a large importer, though probably less active than during the past 2 seasons.

Competition will be strong for existing markets. Larger supplies will be available in exporting countries outside North America this season. France is expected to have over 100 million bushels for export. Australia will have a somewhat larger surplus than last year if current prospects materialize. Syria is also expected to have a substantial surplus, after several small crops. Although it is too soon for definite indications, Argentina seems to be the only foreign exporter with poorer prospects than last season. Any foreseeable reduction there, however, would be more than offset by larger supplies in the other exporting countries.

This year's wheat outturn in North America is estimated at 1,680 million bushels, above 1961 and the 1955-59 average but 11 percent below the record 1960 harvest. Canada's production of 531 million bushels was sharply above the poor crop of 283 million last year and offset the substantial reduction in the United States.

Total production of 1,096 million bushels in the United States consists of 815 million of winter wheat and 281 million of spring wheat. Included in the total for spring grain is 67 million bushels of durum, contrasting with the 1961 durum crop of only 19 million. Canada's durum crop was also up sharply, having increased from 14 million bushels last year to 58 million.

U.S. wheat acreage was cut from 51.6 million acres in 1961 to 44 million, the smallest harvested acreage since 1957. Yields per acre were 24.9 bushels, well above average. Canada's acreage of 26.9 million acres was the largest since 1950. Yields of 19.7 bushels per acre were above average despite shortage of subsoil moisture throughout the season.

Production of rye in North America is estimated at 52 million bushels, the largest crop since 1948. The U.S. crop of 39 million bushels is 43 percent above the 1961 outturn because of increased acreage and larger yields. Canada's acreage and yields were also up and the harvest of 13 million bushels was almost double the small 1961 production.

Wheat production in Western Europe is estimated at a record 1,475 million bushels. This is 215 million bushels above the small 1961 crop. Increases are general but the most significant gains are in France, Spain, Italy, West Germany, and the United Kingdom. Increased acreage was an important factor in all of these countries except West Germany where a moderate reduction is reported. Larger yields also played an important part.

Rye production in Western Europe is estimated at 220 million bushels, compared with 205 million last year. Rye acreage continued its downward trend but yields were larger than in 1961. Most of the crop increase was in West Germany, where more than half Western Europe's total is produced.

Eastern Europe's wheat crop is estimated at 545 million bushels, well below the bumper crop of 1961. Growing conditions were less favorable than last year and reduced yields more than offset larger acreage. Rye production is also indicated to be slightly smaller because of reduced acreage and slightly smaller yields.

Wheat acreage is reported somewhat larger in the Soviet Union. The reported 167.5 million acres is 8 percent above the 1961 acreage. The increase is in spring wheat to make up for extensive winterkill in the important winter wheat region of the Ukraine. Drought in a number of important regions is believed to have affected yields. Production, therefore, might not exceed the 1961 outturn. A small rye acreage increase is indicated in the Soviet Union but yields are expected to be less than the good 1961 yields.

A large wheat crop is estimated for Asia. A tentative estimate of 2 billion bushels is well above last year's total and would be a new record. Increases over the previous record in 1960 are mainly in India and Syria; both countries report record harvests. Turkey is the only rye producer of importance in Asia and little change from the 1961 production is reported.

A good wheat outturn is reported for Africa after the poor crop of a year ago. The present forecast of 215 million bushels is above average and considerably above last year's small harvest of 155 million. Most of the increase is in the important producing North African countries. Rye is of no significance in Africa.

South America's outlook is less favorable than last year mainly because of drought in parts of Argentina. Although it is too early for reliable indications, the 1962 harvest beginning in November may be slightly less than the 1961 production.

The outlook for Australia's wheat crop is promising after a slow start because of dryness. A record crop is expected if adequate rains are received during the remainder of the growing season. Rye is of no importance in the area.

MOLASSES PRODUCTION AND TRADE CONTINUES AT HIGH LEVEL

Estimated world production of industrial molasses in the 1961-62 season totaled 2,957 million gallons, compared with 2,993 million in 1960-61, and 2,747 million in 1959-60.

In the summary of world molasses production, estimates have been made for those countries where reliable local figures are not regularly available. These estimates are shown in parentheses and were developed on the basis of known ratios between molasses production and sugar output in other countries having similar processing methods, with some adjustments for variations in sucrose in cane and other natural factors. Industrial molasses is usually a residual product in making centrifugal sugar in both raw and refined forms.

Industrial molasses is used in many ways including production of alcohol, as feed for livestock, and in the manufacture of yeast. In many producing countries, however, molasses is not effectively utilized at present due to lack of proper storage or transportation facilities and the limited industrial requirements in many of the underdeveloped countries. The quantity of molasses produced therefore, is not necessarily available to potential buyers. These supplies of molasses have important potentials in programs for the production of livestock products or in manufactures food products.

Exports of industrial molasses generally are available for 35 different countries shown in the accompanying table. Leading exporters of industrial molasses are Cuba, Mexico, Republic of the Philippines, the Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Jamaica, France, and Fiji. Imports are reported for 23 countries. About one-half of the total reported imports are taken by the United States but other industrial countries such as the United Kingdom, Japan, the Netherlands, and West Germany are also important importers.

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, average 1950-51 through 1954-55 and 1955-56 through 1959-60, annual 1960-61 through 1961-62 1/

Continent and country	Average : 1950-51 : through : 1954-55	Average : 1955-56 : through : 1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 2/
	1,000 : gallons	1,000 : gallons	1,000 : gallons	1,000 : gallons
North America:				
Canada 3/.....	7,501	8,655	9,650	(9,129)
Costa Rica.....	1,546	1,927	3,362	4,322
Cuba 4/.....	357,987	297,324	287,206	320,000
Dominican Republic.....	30,298	(25,338)	70,000	56,000
El Salvador.....	(3,460)	1,925	3,362	4,322
Guatemala.....	(2,147)	3,615	5,587	6,200
Haiti.....	2,990	(4,053)	4,500	4,100
Hawaii.....	48,937	53,083	50,817	56,652
Jamaica.....	13,268	(15,520)	31,929	33,347
Mexico.....	63,297	88,888	111,861	104,892
Puerto Rico.....	61,560	56,660	62,444	56,840
United States.....	158,490	169,703	193,230	214,796
Total North America 5/.....	792,281	772,191	885,198	924,925
South America:				
Argentina.....	68,125	39,331	61,059	60,561
Brazil.....	(137,800)	(202,600)	(249,000)	(268,000)
British Guiana.....	12,351	(14,840)	20,996	18,795
Peru.....	26,942	40,864	2/48,296	2/46,827
Total South America 5/.....	272,018	337,435	426,351	443,783
Europe:				
Austria.....	7,825	11,638	13,186	9,365
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	17,570	17,502	22,947	19,273
Denmark.....	15,022	16,014	11,613	14,629
Finland.....	1,785	2,453	3,933	3,634
France.....	72,762	76,473	121,749	78,294
Germany, West.....	62,149	82,541	90,947	61,249
Ireland.....	(2,465)	4,638	7,232	7,422
Italy.....	43,200	66,517	56,866	(54,200)
Netherlands.....	21,072	21,635	32,966	26,223
Spain.....	18,323	24,627	36,078	42,833
Sweden.....	11,798	13,310	17,232	13,673
Switzerland.....	1,604	1,726	1,437	1,606
United Kingdom.....	37,056	45,105	61,187	50,433
Total West Europe.....	312,631	384,179	477,373	382,834
Hungary.....	(13,480)	(16,504)	(24,350)	(17,100)
Poland.....	(43,000)	(46,614)	67,650	(74,100)
Yugoslavia.....	(7,600)	10,462	(15,788)	(12,268)
Total East Europe 5/.....	145,480	157,380	212,788	198,768
Total Europe.....	458,111	541,559	690,161	581,602
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	(148,000)	(241,800)	(308,000)	(409,300)
Africa:				
Angola.....	2,200	2,420	(2,700)	(2,750)
Egypt 3/ 5/.....	(27,000)	27,665	28,096	(24,700)
Mauritius.....	18,277	21,274	13,672	21,540
South Africa, Republic of	(26,800)	(38,400)	(41,800)	(46,600)
Total Africa 5/.....	100,677	129,559	137,268	146,590
Asia:				
China, Taiwan.....	27,465	32,524	35,859	33,814
India.....	96,680	149,182	(221,400)	(207,000)
Indonesia.....	23,580	(36,292)	35,588	33,715
Philippines.....	54,006	(57,540)	73,181	74,988
Turkey.....	8,644	(16,359)	31,996	21,166
Total Asia 5/.....	226,195	357,397	494,024	396,906
Oceania:				
Australia.....	43,964	51,654	44,413	(45,000)
Fiji.....	(6,720)	(9,120)	(7,800)	(8,600)
Total Oceania.....	50,684	60,774	52,213	53,600
Total world.....	2,047,966	2,440,715	2,993,215	2,956,706

1/ In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production. Production has been estimated by groups of countries known to produce centrifugal sugar, but for which insufficient data are available to show production for each country. Figures in parentheses are Foreign Agricultural Service estimates.
2/ Preliminary. 3/ Calendar year; first year mentioned in heading. 4/ Includes hit-test molasses. 5/ May include edible molasses. 6/ Includes estimates for non-reporting countries.

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: Exports of specified countries
averages 1950-54, 1955-59, annual 1960 and 1961

Continent and country	Average 1950-54	Average 1955-59	1960	1961 <u>1/</u>
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
North America:				
Barbados.....	3,764	5,781	4,761	6,618
Canada.....	2,798	2,059	1,325	325
Cuba.....	248,732	192,719	<u>2/</u> 240,193	(267,000)
Dominican Republic.....	26,643	34,326	<u>2/</u> 62,281	<u>2/</u> 53,626
Haiti <u>3/</u>	3,055	3,948	<u>2/</u> 2,942	<u>2/</u> 14,817
Jamaica.....	7,759	15,338	25,630	82,858
Mexico.....	29,147	43,755	82,003	59,347
Trinidad & Tobago.....	2,933	7,609	9,955	18,658
United States.....	8,854	18,534	18,194	10,444
Total North America.....	333,685	324,069	447,284	513,593
South America:				
British Guiana.....	9,274	10,722	18,754	17,643
Ecuador.....	<u>2/</u> 962	3,382	6,755	<u>2/</u> 1,232
Peru.....	2,564	3,693	5,072	10,960
Total South America.....	12,800	17,797	30,581	29,835
Europe:				
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	1,326	426	<u>4/</u>	139
Denmark.....	4,674	3,378	1,003	1,434
France.....	9,920	19,312	12,175	28,025
Germany, West.....	2,688	721	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
Italy.....	380	3,343	3,376	2,744
Netherlands.....	5,323	3,619	5,468	7,716
Spain.....	125	0	0	0
Sweden.....	1	151	0	0
United Kingdom <u>5/</u>	1,108	3,251	4,203	1,700
Total West Europe.....	25,545	34,201	26,225	41,758
Africa:				
Angola.....	239	156	0	0
Egypt.....	7,528	12,106	14,191	(20,300)
Mauritius.....	7,566	11,176	8,463	5,622
South Africa, Republic of.....	512	2,184	1,991	(2,100)
Total Africa.....	15,845	25,622	24,645	(28,000)
Asia:				
Hong Kong.....	468	740	1,078	(1,400)
India <u>5/</u>	3,335	4,532	2,554	9,851
Indonesia.....	13,015	24,086	28,343	26,731
Malaya.....	21	0	0	0
Philippines.....	28,271	42,566	65,674	(72,400)
Syria.....	14	352	592	(650)
Thailand.....	0	1,939	11,458	17,019
Turkey.....	1,129	409	6,027	(7,950)
Total Asia.....	46,253	74,624	115,726	(136,000)
Oceania:				
Australia <u>6/</u>	1,140	934	1,085	1,150
Fiji.....	<u>7/</u> 6,655	7,122	10,375	27,938
Total Oceania.....	7,795	8,056	11,460	29,088
Total of above.....	441,923	484,369	655,921	<u>8/</u> 778,300

1/ Preliminary. Figures in parentheses are estimated by the Foreign Agricultural Service. 2/ To United States only. 3/ Fiscal year. 4/ Less than 500. 5/ Includes invert sugar. 6/ Crop year beginning July 1 of year indicated. 7/ 3 year average 1952-54. 8/ Includes estimates for non-reporting countries.

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: Imports of specified countries
average 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1960 and 1961 1/

Continent and country	Average 1950-54	Average 1955-59	1960	1961 <u>1/</u>
	<u>1,000 gallons</u>	<u>1,000 gallons</u>	<u>1,000 gallons</u>	<u>1,000 gallons</u>
North America:				
Canada <u>2/</u>	5,821	15,879	21,925	26,210
United States.....	306,142	314,733	449,646	260,977
Total North America.....	311,963	330,612	471,571	287,187
Europe:				
Austria.....	174	929	13	5
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	3,120	6,707	14,972	10,709
Denmark.....	6	957	2,313	80
Finland.....	0	1,613	(2,500)	2,972
France.....	438	94	543	158
Germany, West.....	754	4,192	9,449	12,597
Greece.....	1,127	3,854	2,490	2,311
Ireland.....	<u>3/</u> 1,936	1,013	537	1,096
Italy.....	933	1,304	1,494	1,121
Netherlands.....	3,887	10,099	19,013	24,419
Norway.....	1,256	1,525	2,394	4,973
Sweden.....	1,281	2,242	2,829	2,160
United Kingdom.....	85,620	76,631	81,284	78,148
Total West Europe.....	100,532	111,160	139,800	140,749
South Africa, Republic of.....	203	351	2	0
Asia:				
Ceylon.....	0	57	158	103
Hong Kong.....	1,479	1,174	2,456	501
Japan.....	<u>4/</u> 16,252	34,472	64,030	(72,000)
Korea, South.....	<u>5/</u> 6,335	11,147	19,169	19,824
Malaya.....	192	1	1	1
Thailand.....	2,954	793	0	0
Total Asia.....	27,212	47,644	85,814	92,429
Australia <u>6/</u>	7,893	14,838	19,328	(21,500)
Total of above.....	447,803	504,605	<u>7/</u> 716,500	<u>7/</u> 541,900

1/ Preliminary. Figures in parentheses are estimated by the Foreign Agricultural Service. 2/ Includes hi-test molasses. 3/ Includes invert molasses. 4/ 4 year average. 5/ 3 year average. 6/ Crop year. 7/ Includes estimates for non-reporting countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

World trade in molasses reached a new high in calendar year 1961 when estimated total molasses imports of the 23 countries for which import data are available were 542 million gallons. This is more than a 35 percent increase from the recent low of about 403 million gallons imported by these same countries in 1957 but falls somewhat lower than the 716 million gallons of 1960.

Due to the large amount of unreported imports, the change in world trade is better reflected in exports. The difference of 236 million gallons is largely accounted for by Cuban exports to the Soviet Union. These are almost equal to total imports into the United States, and replace Cuban shipments to the United States which were reduced from 228 million gallons in 1960 to 12 million gallons in 1961. Some of the decline in U.S. imports resulted from the substitution of corn in the production of alcohol.

WORLD ALMOND HARVEST SMALL;
STOCKS ABOVE AVERAGE

World commercial production of almonds in 1962 (now estimated at 78,200 short tons shelled basis), is the smallest since the 1958 crop of 67,000 tons. According to present indications this season's harvest is about 74,000 tons less than the record 152,500-ton 1961 crop and about 14,000 tons below average 1955-59 production. Despite this year's small production, a larger-than-normal carryover of almost 23,000 tons will result in the total 1962-63 world supply of almonds being only below average.

Both foreign and U.S. almond production in 1962 are sharply below the bumper levels of last year and are also below average. This reduction in world production is mostly due to the extremely short harvest in Italy as production in the other countries is near or above average.

Beginning 1962-63 world almond stocks in these countries are estimated at 22,600 tons, 7,100 tons more than the previous season and about 10,000 tons above average. This season's beginning stocks in the foreign producing countries are reported to be about 12,600 tons, mostly held in Italy and Spain (5,500 tons each). Almond stocks in California are estimated at about 10,000 tons.

Almond exports by these six major producers during the 1961-62 season have been running at an alltime high and may reach 99,000 tons shelled basis for the entire season. This would be 20,000 tons above the previous high reached in 1959-60 and almost twice the average 1955-59 exports of 53,200 tons. Shipments by Italy and Spain were extremely large this past season as both countries more than doubled their average exports. Except for Iran, for which export data are still tentative, all the other countries also exceeded their average almond shipments.

ALMONDS, SHELLED: Estimated commercial production, 1/
beginning stocks and total supplies in selected countries,
average 1955-59, annual 1959-61, and preliminary 1962

Country	: Average : : 1955-59 :	: 1959 :	: 1960 :	: 1961 :	: Preliminary : : 1962 :
: - - - - - 1,000 short tons - - - - -					
Production:	:	:	:	:	:
Iran.....	8.0	10.0	4.0	9.0	9.5
Italy.....	30.8	52.0	14.0	60.0	14.0
Morocco.....	3.0	3.6	2.7	4.0	2.2
Portugal	3.2	3.3	1.2	5.8	4.5
Spain	23.8	31.0	32.0	38.0	25.0
Total foreign.....	68.8	99.9	53.9	116.8	55.2
United States 2/.....	23.8	42.2	26.8	35.7	3/23.0
Total production....	92.6	142.1	80.7	152.5	78.2
Beginning stocks.....	13.0	20.6	38.8	15.5	22.6
Total supplies.....	105.6	162.7	119.5	168.0	100.8

1/ Foreign production figures revised for prior years. 2/ Source: Almond Control Board. 3/ Assumed 50 percent shell-out applied to official estimate.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Exports from specified countries
average 1955-59, annual 1958-60, and preliminary
1960-61 marketing seasons 1/

Country	: Average : : 1955-59 :	: 1958-59 :	: 1959-60 :	: 1960-61 :	: Preliminary : : 1961-62 :
: - - - - - 1,000 short tons - - - - -					
Iran	6.0	6.0	6.6	2.3	5.0
Italy.....	21.1	14.5	30.9	22.5	48.5
Morocco	2.0	4.9	2.4	1.6	3.2
Portugal.....	3.3	2.3	1.6	2.5	5.3
Spain.....	15.8	14.8	27.7	27.5	32.0
Total foreign.....	48.2	42.5	69.2	56.4	94.0
United States.....	5.0	1.0	9.4	5.7	4.9
Grand total.....	53.2	43.5	78.6	62.1	98.9

1/ Season begins July, August, or September depending on country.

U.S. almond exports during the 1961-62 season totaled 4,912 tons shelled basis, down from the 2 previous seasons but equal to the average. Shelled almond exports this season amounted to 4,721 tons while unshelled shipments reached only 382 tons.

U.S. imports of unblanched almonds during the 1961-62 season were the smallest in recent years totaling only 175 tons. For the first time, blanched almond imports, at 181 tons, exceeded the unblanched. During the 1960-61 and 1959-60 seasons unblanched imports were 296 and 667 tons, respectively, while blanched imports during the same 2 seasons were 139 and 310 tons, respectively.

Foreign almond prices in 1961-62 opened nearly as low as in 1959-60 when supplies were also abundant, but strengthened during the fall and winter. Prices increased about 15 cents per pound to the 60-cent range in the spring as a result of severe frost damage to the Italian crop. There they remained during the balance of the season. This is illustrated by the following table.

ALMONDS, SHELLED UNSELECTED: Monthly average prices f.o.b.
Bari marketing seasons 1959-62

Month	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	U.S. cents per pound		
September.....	37.3	47.8	38.7
October.....	37.4	49.6	38.2
November	39.7	46.5	39.4
December.....	38.5	46.0	41.9
January.....	39.9	46.2	45.0
February.....	40.4	45.6	45.8
March.....	39.2	42.4	49.4
April	38.2	41.1	47.3
May.....	40.3	42.0	61.3
June.....	40.0	44.2	63.8
July.....	41.3	43.0	60.7
August.....	47.1	42.1	62.8

WORLD FILBERT HARVEST ESTIMATED
ABOVE AVERAGE; STOCKS LOW

The 1962 world harvest of filberts by the four major commercial producing countries is estimated at about 174,000 short tons unshelled, exceeding the average 1955-59 production by 10,000 tons. This year's production--if present indications are confirmed--would be the largest since the 194,900-ton 1956 crop, but only 800 tons above 1959.

Filbert production estimates for Italy, Turkey, and the United States are above average for the 1962 season while the Spanish estimate is down slightly. Turkey, with an estimated harvest of 100,000 tons, is having an "on year" after 2 years of short production. The crop estimate for Italy of 50,000 tons indicates another big harvest following the record 55,000-ton 1961 crop. Weather damage was not as severe in Spain as earlier thought and the 1962 harvest is now estimated at 16,000 tons.

FILBERTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated commercial production
in specified countries, average 1955-59,
annual 1959-61, and forecast 1962

Country	: Average: : 1955-59:	1959	: 1960	: 1961	:Forecast : 1962
	: - - - - -	-1,000	short tons-	- - - - -	- - - - -
Italy.....	40.5	47.0	39.0	55.0	50.0
Spain	17.0	16.5	19.5	12.0	16.0
Turkey.....	98.3	100.0	65.0	77.0	100.0
Total foreign.....	155.8	163.5	123.5	144.0	166.0
United States.....	8.2	10.1	9.0	11.8	8.4
Grand total.....	164.0	173.6	132.5	155.8	174.4

Stocks on hand at the beginning of the 1962-63 marketing season will be negligible, totaling about 3,000 tons unshelled. These stocks are held in Spain as the Italian and Turkish supplies of filberts are exhausted.

U.S. imports of shelled filberts during the first 10 months of the 1961-62 season (October-July) were unusually small, amounting to only 1,186 tons, compared with 2,188 and 2,777 tons in the same months of the 1960-61 and 1959-60 seasons, respectively. This smaller-than-usual volume of filbert imports was in response to the relatively abundant domestic supply of kernels coupled with high foreign prices. Imports of unshelled filberts were negligible as usual.

Exports in the 1961-62 season for the three Mediterranean countries are estimated to be slightly less than 125,000 tons unshelled basis, the smallest since the 1957-58 season. Demand for filberts was strong during 1961-62, but short crops--especially in Turkey--reduced the availability. Turkey's exports of filberts for the 1961-62 season were expected to total about 74,000 tons, about 10,000 tons less than average. However, Italy's extremely heavy exports which are expected to reach 40,000 tons in 1961-62 (compared with an average of about 27,000 tons) have filled some of the void left by the short Turkish filbert supply. Spain had a good 1961-62 export movement, expected to total about 9,500 tons.

FILBERTS: Exports from specified countries,
average 1955-59, annual 1958-61

Type and country	Year beginning October 1				
	Average:	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1955-59:				
	- - - - - 1,000 short tons - - - - -				
Unshelled:					
Italy.....	13.1	12.3	15.1	12.3	1/12.3
Spain9	.9	.5	1.0	2/ .6
Turkey9	1.5	.8	2.0	2/ .1
Total.....	14.9	14.7	16.4	15.3	---
Shelled:					
Italy	6.4	5.1	7.1	9.3	1/ 9.8
Spain	3.0	2.3	2.1	8.1	2/ 3.3
Turkey	41.5	48.4	52.2	37.6	2/36.4
Total.....	50.9	55.8	61.4	55.0	---
Unshelled equivalent:					
Italy.....	27.2	23.6	30.8	32.8	3/ 40.0
Spain.....	7.5	6.0	5.1	18.9	3/ 9.5
Turkey.....	83.9	98.2	105.3	77.2	3/ 74.0
Grand total.....	118.6	127.8	141.2	128.9	3/123.5

1/ Seven months, October-April. 2/ Nine months, October-June. 3/ Estimate for entire season.

Prices of foreign filberts were unusually high during the 1961-62 season. They opened well above last season's opening level and were substantially higher the rest of the season. This is illustrated by the accompanying table showing f.o.b. prices of shelled Kerassundes.

FILBERTS, SHELLED, KERASSUNDERS: Prices, f.o.b. Turkish port,
first week each month, 1959-61 marketing seasons

Month	Year beginning October 1		
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	- - - U.S. cents per pound - - -		
October.....	38.1	47.0	53.7
November.....	41.3	50.2	59.4
December.....	44.4	49.5	59.7
January.....	45.1	50.8	63.8
February	43.8	54.9	64.8
March.....	42.2	54.3	63.5
April.....	40.6	54.3	64.8
May.....	40.4	48.6	58.4
June.....	42.9	48.9	57.5
July.....	39.4	50.8	54.3
August	<u>1/</u> 43.8	52.7	57.8
September	<u>1/</u> 44.4	54.0	57.2

1/ New Crop.

The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplemental issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on world crop and livestock production and trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments; reports of agricultural attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad; results of office research and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics.

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